THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 982.] TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

RUNAWAY,

From the subscriber, on Friday last, a yellow man slave named

Anthony.

HE is about five feet eight inches high, twety-five years old, has a remarkable thick black beard, had on when he went away a short blue coat, bordered with red, with a red cape; he also took with him a variety of other cloathing; was formerly the property of Mr. Henry Gerard Latus, at the Bowling-Green, where it is supposed he will attempt to go. He was born in Richmond county, and has acquaintances in Surry. Any person who will secure the above mentioned slave, or deliver him to me in this place, shall receive compensation adequate to the trouble, and all expences paid.

BEN: MOSBY.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1802. tf

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

Are now receiving by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, & Glasgow,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOOD,

SUITED to the present and approaching Season, which they offer FOR SALE on moderate terms.

BUCHANAN & POLLOK,
Of Petersburg, and
ROBERT POLLOK & Co.
Of Manchester,

Are also now opening their Supplies of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Richmond, October 8, 1801.

Notice!

WHEREAS the House of HOOPER & TOLLER has conveyed to us as Trustees for the benefit of its Creditors, the whole of its Stock and Merchandize in trade, and all its outstanding debts: We therefore give notice to those indebted to said firm, that they are to make payment to us alone.

Robert Gamble,
James Brown,
Charles Macmurdo.

Richmond, 1st March, 1802. 4w.

New Millenery.

M. PHEPOE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Richmond and its vicinity, that she has received by the last arrivals from London and New-York, an elegant Assortment of MILLENERY, of the newest and most approved fashions, consisting of Circassian Turbans, Jockey Caps, Helmet Do. Dutchess of York's Whim, Buffoons, Cestus's, Feathers, Flowers, Wreaths, &c. &c. which are now open for their inspection, at the house occupied as a store by Mr. Henry M'Clatchy, upper end of the main street, near Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1802. tf.

James P. Hopkins,

TAYLOR,

[OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL]

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the citizens of Richmond and its vicinity for the encouragement he has received, and assures them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanted to deserve their future favours, being provided with good workmen, he will be able to serve them on the shortest notice, with the newest fashions and his usual punctuality.

☞ Those of his country customers who are indebted to him, will serve him materially by immediate payment.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1802.

Mrs. Davidson,

HAS REMOVED to the house lately occupied by Mr. Gorder, next door to Mr. Robert Gordon, where she intends carrying on the business as formerly. She has received by the last arrivals from New-York, a handsome assortment of

MILLENERY,

With a variety of Gold, Silver, Silk, and Cotton Trimmings, which she will dispose of by retail.

Richmond, March 1st, 1802.

Patent Balances

THE patentee of this very useful invention (which unites the accuracy of scales to the conveniency of steelyards) has sent a few pair to the subscriber, for sale.

They are of different sizes, weighing from a quarter of a pound to one hundred, from one pound to three hundred, and from ten pounds to three thousand weight. They are found to answer all the purposes of weighing with the greatest precision; insomuch that they are used generally in Boston, not only by the merchants, but at the custom-house, and by all the public officers of the state of Massachusetts, their use being authorized by an act of that Legislature. From experiments made here they are found to be correct by the standard, which together with their convenience must give them a great preference to any thing of the kind now in use.

E. W. ROOTES.

March 8, 1802.

Wanted as a Tutor,

IN a private family, a person who is capable of teaching the English and Latin Languages, also writing and arithmetic. Such a one who can come well recommended, as to his sobriety and good demeanor will meet with generous encouragement. Apply to the printer hereof.

Feb. 15, 1802.

To the Freeholders of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Henrico, Goochland, *and* Louisa.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

WITH grateful acknowledgments for the honor you did me by my election as senator for the last term, and a consciousness of having discharged my duty to you and the commonwealth according to the best of my feeble abilities, I take the freedom through this medium to make known to you my willingness to serve the district for the ensuing term.—Should my former services be now rewarded by your approbation, the highest possible reward, I flatter myself that my future conduct will be correspondent with the true interest of my country and constituents—whilst I remain with grateful respect and esteem,

Your obt. humble servant,
THOMAS ROYSTER.

March 1st, 1802.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Brunswick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

Sales at Auction.

THE subscribers again beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that being still desirous to close Sales of a considerable consignment of MUSLINS, consisting of elegant tamboured, printed, lappel, and printed shawls, amounting to £.1000 sterling, offer them at currency for sterling, for Tobacco, of good weights, of the Richmond or Manchester inspection, at 33s. per cwt. or approved notes, or acceptances, at 6 months.

PROSSER & MONCURE, V. M.

P. S. Will be sold on the premises, on Saturday the 20th March, at 12 o'Clock, A. M. for approved Notes at 60 days, One Square LOTS, on Shockoe Hill, within the corporation of the city, and known by the Nos. 59, 60, 67 and 68, in Wm. G. Payne's platt, dated 10th January 1799.

Also—One Lot, known by the No. 631, adjoining the Lots of Mr. Patrick Gibson.

P. & M. V. M.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1802.

Sales at Vendue,

By PROSSER & MONCURE.

On Monday the 3d day of May next, (the day preceding the Richmond Races,) at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the premises, viz:

ONE SQUARE, of four half Acre Lots, on one of which are erected, the most convenient and desirable BUILDINGS in this city—the present residence of the subscriber.

Five other Lots between the Bason and the River, severally improved, viz: A two story dwelling house, with stables, garden, and offices complete.

Another comfortable dwelling House; Stables, Garden and Offices, as above.

Another smaller detached dwelling house, with garden only.

A Store-House, now under rent for 150 dollars per annum; and the fifth, containing only a small stable for three horses, and carriage house.

With the view of affording a better estimate of this very valuable property, farther information may be gained upon application to the Auctioneers.

The terms of sale will be, one fifth paid down, or on a credit of 60 days; the balance in four equal semi annual instalments satisfactorily secured; on interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

Possession, and a clear legal title, will be given, to the entire accommodation of the parties concerned.

D. M. RANDOLPH.

Richmond, Feb. 12, 1802. cotds.

MARSHAL's SALE.

ON Thursday the first day of April next, 1802, on the plantation where col. William Fleming now resides, in the county of Chesterfield, WILL BE SOLD, to the highest bidder, for Ready Money, the following property, viz.

THIRTY-TWO SLAVES;

Davy, Young Davy, Dover, Will, Toney, Harry, York, Little York, Lucy, Patty, Polly, John, London, Maria, Amy, Charles, Beckey, Spencer, Dolly, Nelly, Sam, Frederick, Jany, Betley, William, Simon, Jemmy, Nelly, Sally, Violet, Violet, and Dick.

STOCK.

Eight Horses, forty head of Cattle, including three yoke of Oxen; forty old Sheep, twenty-four Lambs, and twenty-five head of Hogs.

CARRIAGES.

One Coachee, one Horse Tumbril, and one Ox Cart.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

One double keyed Harpsicord, two Dressing Tables, two Book Cases, two Cloths' Presses, one Desk, two Dining Tables, two Side Boards, three Looking Glasses, three dozen Chairs, two large painted Buffets, with glass doors; six Beds and Furniture, four Carpets, one large Rum Case, with bottles, holding 24 gallons; and a great variety of Glass and China Ware, with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

BOOKS.

Encyclopœdia, American edition, 18 vols. Lock's Works, complete; Moll's Geography, folio; Borehave's Chymistry, Cullin's Materia Medica, Ditto Practice of Physic, with Rotherham's Notes, 4 vols. thirteen vols. of Pope's Works, nine vols. Plutarch's Lives, 6 vols. Rollin's Bell Letters, four vols. Cicero's Orations, three vols. Ditto Letters, three vols. Ditto Epistles to Atticus, two vols. Ditto Morals, two vols. Montesque's Spirit of Laws, two vols. Sidney on Government; and a great variety of other valuable books.

The property of William Fleming, taken to satisfy an execution which issued on a judgment obtained late in the Court of the United States, for the Middle Circuit, in the Virginia District, by Thomas Main, executor of Jonn Hyndman, who was surviving partner of James Buchanan and Company, against the said William Fleming.

Among the Negroes named in this advertisement, there are several valuable Carpenters and House Servants.

The sale will commence at eleven o'clock on the day and at the place above named, and will continue from day to day until the whole of the above property is sold or so much thereof as will satisfy the above mentioned execution and the legal costs.

Joseph Scott,
Marshal E. V. D.

Hampden Sidney,

January 22, 1802.

THE TRUSTEES of the College wish to inform the public, that the buildings are in good repair for the reception of Students; and that the Rev. Archibald Alexander, who some months ago gave up the charge of the College as President, has consented to return, and has been re appointed to that office. 4w

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

February 17.

Debate on the bill received from the senate, entitled "An act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the United States."

(CONTINUED.)

[Mr. BACON's *Speech concluded from our last.*]

It may be of use here to recollect the explanation that has been given of the terms *court* and *office*, as they are used in the constitution. and to note the importance of uniting with them, the true ideas which are uniformly expressed by them in that sacred instrument, from which we may not take, and to which we may not add.

All the former circuit courts are, by the law in question, *ipso facto*, abolished. If the circuit courts established by the law in question, are constitutional courts, as I take for granted they are, then the former circuit courts do not now exist.

And what has become of them? They have been annihilated. By what power have they been annihilated? The answer is ready. They have been annihilated by the same power which first gave them existence—by the same power also, on which the present circuit courts do now depend for their continuance in existence.

If, as some gentlemen contend, it is a violation of the constitution, for the legislature to abolish a judicial court, the law itself which it is in contemplation to repeal, must be an unconstitutional law. And I should not suppose it to be a violation of the constitution for the legislature to repeal an unconstitutional law.

The act by which the late circuit courts were abolished and the present circuit courts established, either is, or is not, a constitutional act. If it is a constitutional act, then it was not a violation of the constitution for the last congress to pass it. And if it was not a violation of the constitution for the last congress to pass the act by which they abolished the circuit courts which then were, and established those which now are; it cannot be any more a violation of the constitution for the present congress, by repealing that act, to abolish the circuit courts which now are, and to establish new ones.—If on the contrary, the act in question is an unconstitutional act, I should suppose, *that* of itself was a sufficient reason for repealing it, and that the constitution, instead of forbidding, demands a repeal of it. So that, whether it is, or is not, a constitutional act, the result must be the same—to repeal it cannot be a violation of the constitution.

I am not, Mr. Chairman, disposed to play upon terms, nor would I knowingly descend to a strain of mere metaphysical quibbling on this serious and important subject—I may be mistaken—But I feel as if the argument was not only rational, but absolutely conclusive. If it is fallacious, let it be fairly met, and the fallacy will easily be detected. The sentiments which I now express, are not the cursory thoughts of a moment, which have occurred on the spur of the present occasion. Whether right or wrong, they are the result of serious and mature reflection. If they are not sound, if they are not salutary, if they are not predicated on those principles of the constitution which are to be considered as immoveable by any authority short of that by which they were first established, let them be rejected with all that abhorrence which the tongue of man can express, or the human mind conceive. For, I readily admit, that the effects resulting from a violation of the constitution by the legislature, are not less, but, if possible, infinitely more to be dreaded than what any gentleman has described.

Questions of this serious nature, sir, are not to be determined by mere popular declamation, by a flood of metaphors, nor yet by the less attractive force of opprobrious terms. It is ardently to be desired that nothing of this kind may ever be suffered to tarnish the deliberations of this house. The subject before us is such as merits the most impartial, candid, firm, and liberal attention. And such, I hope, it will receive.—Admitting that the law in question was passed 'in a gust of passion'—'at a midnight hour'—and even with views hostile to the equal rights of a free people; still it ought to be met, if met all, on principles directly the reverse of all these. Otherwise the remedy applied may prove to be infinitely worse than the disorder itself of which we complain.

It ought, I think, to be agreed by all, that the judges both of the supreme, and of such inferior courts, as congress may *from time to time* ordain, and establish, *shall* hold their offices during good behaviour; because this is expressly provided for in the constitution. But, sir, I conceive, that to abolish an office and to remove an officer from office while that office exists, are in the meaning of the constitution, as well as in common speech, distinct acts; however, one of those acts may affect the other. To justify a distinction of this kind, I need only to refer again to the act proposed to be repealed. Is that an act for removing from office a number of judges, who are entitled to hold their offices during *good behaviour* according to the true intent and meaning of the constitution? If it is, I will agree with gentlemen on the other side, that it is an unconstitutional law, and I shall expect, that for this reason alone, if there was no other, they will agree with me, that it *ought to be repealed*. And not only so, but that it is the *indispensible duty* of the legislature to repeal it, and to restore those courts which have been thus wantonly abolished, together with the judges who have been thus *unconstitutionally* removed from office. But even without the aid of the act in question, I believe the distinction between removing an officer and abolishing an office, will be found to be a real and obvious one.

Congress are undoubtedly vested with constitutional power to repeal the act for laying and collecting internal taxes; and in doing this, to abolish all the offices, instituted for that purpose. But it will not be pretended, that congress have power, by a legislative act, either to appoint to, or remove from office, a single officer in that department. A power then to abolish an office, and a power to remove an officer from office, are in their nature distinct powers.—Admitting therefore, as I readily do, that congress are not, in the meaning of the constitution, vested with power to remove an officer from office (whether judiciary or executive it matters not,) it will by no means follow, that they have not power to repeal the law instituting that office. Should a resolution be brought forward for repealing the law laying duties of excise on stills. &c. would any gentleman who might be opposed to such a resolution, venture to ground his opposition on the unconstitutionality of the measure, from this consideration, that it would in effect, abolish three fourths of the offices in the revenue department of the government, and in this *indirect* way, deprive a host of officers of the offices which they hold and which the constitution has placed as much without the power and controul of the legislature, as it had those of the judiciary department? Sir, I believe not. The argument however would be neither more nor less conclusive in one case than the other. It is urged within doors and without, that to repeal the law would be no other than an indirect way of removing judicial officers from office, and of destroying that legal tenure by which they hold their offices.

This argument, if such it may be

called, and if I understand it, takes for granted the principal, if not the only matter in dispute, viz. That every judicial officer has such a tenure in his office, as puts the office itself entirely beyond the power and influence of the legislature; so that when the legislature have, by their own legislative act, once constituted such an office, they can never afterwards abolish, or touch that office without violating the constitution under which they act. This, sir, is a doctrine abhorrent from the principles of all free governments; it is abhorrent from what has been demonstrated, as I conceive to be consonant to the principles of the constitution of the United States; it is abhorrent from the fence and uniform practice of the legislature, ever since our government was established; it is more especially abhorrent from the express provisions of the act itself, the repeal of which is now in contemplation.

But, sir, permit me to ask, what would be the consequence of adopting the sentiments of our opponents? Would not this be a cunning and indirect way of tying up the hands of the legislature, and of restricting that body in the exercise of those powers which the constitution has vested them with for the safety and welfare of the community at large? Would it not be a cunning and indirect way of fixing an immoveable and intolerable burden on the honest and industrious citizens of the United States, for the private emolument of court favourites, idle sycophants, and useless drones? And would conduct like this in representatives evince a becoming regard to the spirit of the constitution, and to the trust reposed in them by their constituents? Or would it not rather furnish a melancholy instance of a dereliction of both? Let candour, let common sense, let solid learning, let sound policy decide these solemn queries.

A decision grounded on all, or any one of these principles, is such as we wish to abide. And I mean not to suggest a doubt but that our opponents are equally disposed to abide the same impartial test. By what I have now said, I mean no more than to express the clear conviction which exists in my own mind, that the principle for which our opponents contend has a direct tendency to such a state of things as I have mentioned, however pure their views may be who contend for it.

Whether the judges will be entitled to retain their offices and receive salaries, provided the act should be repealed, is, as I conceive, a question intirely distinct from that which is now before the committee. It may perhaps hereafter be made a question, either before the legislature, or before a judicial court. Whenever this shall happen, then will be the proper time to consider it.

If from a fair and candid examination of the subject, it appears as I think it does, that there is nothing in the constitution which does in the least degree militate against the repeal of the acts, then the only question which remains to be considered is, whether it is expedient to repeal them?

With respect to this question, I will not go into a minute discussion of it. I will only observe in general, that from the documents which we are furnished with, and from the present situation and state of the nation in general, it does not appear *necessary* to retain all the courts which by that law have been constituted. It does not appear but that, to say the least, the business of those courts may be transacted equally well by a less number. And as it is in itself, not only imprudent, but unjust, to lay *unnecessary* burdens on our constituents for the private advantage of individuals—as this would have a natural and most direct tendency to weaken the government by destroying the confidence of the citizens in it, I am for myself, fully convinced, that these laws ought to be repealed, and, with my present views of the subject, I shall give my vote accordingly; although I confess I am not perfectly satisfied with the act proposed to be revived. And I will here take occasion to say, I should for myself, wish to add two or three more judges to the supreme court, and to strike out of that act the sum of five hundred dollars, and insert a much larger sum. Perhaps something like this may take place, either as an amendment to the present bill, or at some future day. If such an amendment might be obtained, I should be better pleased with it than I am at present. Be that as it may, I am prepared to give my vote in favor of the bill.

Mr. T. Morris—I did flatter myself when the honorable gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Thompson) detailed to this committee the mode of administering justice in the state which he represents, that he would also have added, what the decisions and opinions of the courts of that state have been, on questions analagous to those which we are called upon to decide. But, Sir, since that honorable gentleman has thought proper to refer to his own state as far only as arguments drawn from thence could answer his purpose, and has not communicated information which might have been adduced from the same quarter and much more applicable to the present question, I hope that it will not be deemed presumptious in me to do it. There is not, sir, a state in the union where the independence of the judiciary has been more highly valued than in Virginia. There is no part of America where a commission during good behavior has been construed to confer a more independent official tenure on a judge than in the state to which I have alluded. The construction, sir, which my friends and myself are now contending for, is more fully and completely established by the opinions and decisions of the Virginia judges than it is by those of any other part of the union. And, Sir, if I am entitled to form an opinion from the evidence I hold in my hand of the decisions which have at different times been made by the judges of that state, if I am permitted to draw any conclusion from the universal acquiescence which they have met with from its citizens, I must believe, that if a bill similar to the one before us was introduced in to the Virginia assembly, that so far from meeting with the countenance of that body, it would be scouted out of it with indignation. Having made these observations I must intreat the patience of the committee, while I read the opinions to which I have alluded.

(Here Mr. Randolph asked from what book these opinions were quoted.)

Mr. Morris replied from a 'Friend to the constitution,' and added, that he believed that they were published with a view to this question, that they had been the subject of much examination and conversation, but that he never heard their authenticicity doubted.

Mr. M. then read the following extracts:

"The constitution of Virginia declares, that both houses of assembly shall, by joint ballot, appoint judges of the supreme court of appeals and general court judges in chancery, judges of admiralty, secretary, and attorney-general to be commissioned by the governor, and continue in office during good behavior."

The supreme courts of appeals in Virginia consisted of the judges of the court of chancery, general court, and court of admiralty, who were by law declared to constitute a court of appeals. The legislature found the system inconvenient and determined to change it.

"In 1787, this subject was taken up by the legislature; a system of circuit courts was adopted, and it was enacted that the judges of the court of appeals should perform the duty of circuit judges. This law the judges refused to execute as unconstitutional, and agreed unanimously; Edmond Pendleton, George Wythe, John Blair, Paul Carrington, Peter Lyons, William Fleming, Henry Tazewell, Richard Cary, James Henry, and John Tyler being present, on a remonstrance, from which will be extracted such parts as are deemed applicable to the present injury.'

'In deciding the act the judges declare that the constitution and the act are in opposition and cannot exist together; and that the former must control the operation of the latter.'

'The propriety and necessity of the independence of the judges is evident in reason and the nature of the office, since they are to decide between government and the people, as well as between contending citizens; and if they be dependent on either corrupt influence may be apprehended, sacrificing the innocent to popular prejudice, and subjecting the poor to oppression and persecution by the rich. And this applies more forcibly to exclude dependence on the legislature, a branch of whom in cases of impeachment is itself a party.

'The people, continues the court of appeals, have in their form of government 'declared that the judges should hold their offices during good behavior. Their dependence would have been rendered complete by fixing the quantum of their salaries.'

'On a subsequent occasion a contest not very different in principle arose in the same state between the legislative and judicial department, in which the point in controversy was again yielded by the legislature.

"In 1794, it was enacted that the judges of the district courts, who are also judges of the general court, should so far exercise chancery jurisdictions as to grant injunctions to their own judgments, and decree finally, in cases of an equitable nature which originated by way of injunctions.'

'It will be recollected that by the constitution of Virginia, the two houses of assembly, 'by joint ballot appointed judges of the supreme court of appeals and general court, judges in chancery, &c.

'Under the act just stated, an application was made to the district court at Dumfries for an injunction, which was referred to the general court, and in solemn consideration, was unanimously rejected on the principles that the law was unconstitutional. In giving their opinions some of the judges stated reasons entirely applicable to the subject we are now considering.

'Judge Roan observed—'Though a judge is interested privately in preserving his independence yet it is the right of the people which should govern him; who in their sovereign character have provided that the judges should be independent: so that in fact, it is a controversy between the legislature and the people, tho' perhaps the judges may be privately interested.

'If there can be judges in chancery who have no commission during good behavior, their tenure in office is absolutely at the will of the legislature and they consequently are not independent. The people of Virginia intended that the judiciary should be independent of the other departments; they are to judge where the legislature is a party, and therefore should be independent of it: otherwise they might judge corruptly in order to please the legislature, and be consequently continued in office. It is an acknowledged principle in all countries that no man shall be judge in his own cause; but it is nearly the same thing where the tribunal of justice is under the influence of a party. If the legislature can transfer from constitutional to legislative courts all judicial powers, these dependent tribunals, being the creatures of the legislature itself, will not dare to oppose an unconstitutional law.

Judge Tyler.

'The constitution says that judges in chancery shall be appointed by joint ballot of both houses of assembly and commissioned by the governor during good behavior;—and for the most valuable purposes—to secure the independence of the judiciary. Contrary to this express direction, which admits of no doubt, implication or nice construction, that bane to political freedom, the legislature has made the appointment by an act mandatory to the judges, leaving them not at liberty to accept or refuse the office conferred, which is a right every citizen enjoys in every other case—a right too sacred to be yielded to any power on earth; but were I willing to do it as relates to myself, as a judge I ought not, because it would frustrate that important object before mentioned, intended by the constitution to be kept sacred for the wisest and best of purposes; to wit, that justice and the law be done to all manner of persons without fear or reward. For how would the right of individuals stand when brought in contest with the public, or even an influential character, if the judges may be removed from office by the same power who appointed them, to wit, by a statute appointment as in this case, & by a statute disappointment as was the case in the court of appeals. Might not danger be apprehended from this source when future times shall be more corrupt?' Let us now compare the law with the constitution in another point; that of the want of a commission during good behavior, and the reasons will fully or forcibly apply. When I receive the commission, I see the ground on which I stand—I see that my own integrity is that ground and no opinions but such as are derived from base motives can be sufficient to remove me from office—in which case whensoever an appeal is made to me by an injured citizen, I will do him justice as far as my mental powers will enable me to discover it, without any apprehensions of an unjust attack.

'Judge Tucker, in a very elaborate opinion, which will do credit to his talents so long as it shall be read, thus expresses himself.

'The independence of the judiciary results from the tenure of their office which the constitution declares shall be during good behavior. The offices which they are to fill must therefore be permanent as the constitution itself, and not liable to be discontinued or annihilated by any other branch of the government. Hence the constitution has provided that the judiciary departments should be arranged in such a manner as not to be subject to legislative control. The court of appeals expressly required by it; and in these courts the judiciary power is either immediately or ultimately vested.'

'These courts can neither be annihilated nor discontinued by any legislative act, nor can the judges of them be removed from their office for any cause except a breach of their good behavior.'

'But if the legislature might at any time discontinure or annihilate either of these courts, it is plain that their tenure of office might be changed since a judge, without any breach of good behavior, might in effect be removed from office, by annihilating or discontinuing the office itself.';

Mr. Morris then proceeded:—I have stated these opinions at full length, because I conceive that they determine every principle that we are contending for. We find, sir, the ablest judges who have graced the the benches of Virginia, deliberately declaring acts of the legislature of that state unconstitutional. We find them contending for, and maintaining their independence against all legislative attempts to lessen or destroy it. We find them claiming this independence from the words of a constitution, which declares that they shall be commissioned during good behaviour. We find also that in a contest on this subject between the legislature and the judiciary that the latter prevailed, from whence we have a right to infer that the public sentiment was with the judges. Why then, Mr. Chairman, are most of the gentlemen who represent that state, anxious to divest the general government of a privilege so highly valued in their own state. Is the independence of the national judiciary of less importance than that of Virginia? I trust it is not. A state judiciary according to the opinion of the Virginia judges, has to protect a citizen against the government as well as to decide between citizen and citizen. What have the national tribunals to do? Why, sir, they have not only to protect a citizen against a state government, not only to protect him also against the general government, but, sir, they may even be called upon to decide between a state and the general government. These are the great purposes for which your constitution has vested your judiciary with powers independent of the other departments of the government, that it may effectually interpose between the meanest of your citizens and secure them against the oppression either of an arbitrary legislature or a tyrannical executive.

Sir, previous to the commitment of this bill, when an accidental question arose on it in the house an hon. gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) spoke of the present as a favorable moment for us to determine this great constitutional question.—An honorable gentleman from Kentucky has this day expressed the same sentiment. Sir, I cannot agree with either of those honorable gentlemen. I believe that this is of all moments the most unfortunate for such a determination. I believe so, because such have been the fatal effects of executive persecution, that it has wrought up party spirit to its highest pitch of irritation. [Here there was a cry of order from different parts of the house.]

Mr. Morris observed, that he did not mean to say any thing that was disorderly, but that having occasion to allude to the present state of irritation of the public mind, he could not help attributing it to what he believed to be the true cause of it. Mr. Morris then proceeded—Sir, I am incapable of attributing to a majority of this house, a settled determination of violating the constitution of their country, but I do believe that if they act from the impulse of the present moment, that valuable instrument will be sacrificed at the altar of resentment. And how can this belief be resisted, when you hear so respectable a gentleman as the honorable member from Kentucky, so far get the better of his usual discretion, as to permit himself to say in his place, that with the public sentiment it. Judges and all other officers ought to be changed, and that he would vote for the bill, because in no other way can the judges be driven from their posts. Sir, such a sentiment expressed on the floor of this house, is of itself convincing that gentlemen are not in a state of mind to examine this subject, coolly and dispassionately, and therefore I must repeat again, that it is the most unfortunate of all moments for its discussion.

Mr. Stanley's Speech in our next.

For Sale, at Auction,

On Tuesday, the 16th instant, on the Cross Street next below the Eagle Tavern,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, *viz:*

4 Bales Negro Cotton;
50 Pieces do.
100 do. India Cotton;
1 Trunk Tambor'd and Jaconet Muslin;
1 do. Book Muslin;
Callimanco, Leather and Morocco Slippers;
And a variety of other articles.

For Cash.

4 Pieces Drab and Mixt Cassimeres;
9 do. 7-4 Green & Mixt Coatings;
5 do. Double & Single Cloths;
1 Bale Kendal Cottons;
10 Pieces do.
2 Pieces White Plains;
10 do. Coarse Cloths;
40 do. Bath Coatings.
20 Hhds. Brown Sugar;
20 do. 3 & 4 proof Antigua Rum;
50 Bags Coffee;
15 Boxes Soap;
3 do. Glass Ware, &c. &c.

For approved Notes at 6 Mos. 4 Mos. At 60 days.

Thomas Taylor, V. M.

March 1st, 1802.

The famous and complete Horse

STIRLING,

(Never beaten but once, and then by accident)

WAS imported from London by the subscriber, and extraordinary to relate, he won a king's plate at 4 years old, and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the Racing Calendar, and clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman) to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian, (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (4 miles, one furlong and one hundred and thirty eight yards) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England, having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

Stirling is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England, as will appear from his pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and an half, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength and activity, and is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf; and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303, where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: 'It 'is accordingly said, that the famous running horse Stirling, sometimes ran the 'first mile [of the New-Market course] in 'one minute, which is at the rate of 82 'feet and an half in a second, an inconceivable swiftness, even supposing it a 'little exaggerated, as is probable it was; 'but for further satisfaction, we find it 'confirmed by Dr. Maty. If such a velocity had continued some seconds, it 'might have been fairly pronounced, that 'the horse went swifter than the wind, it 'being very seldom the most violent wind 'makes such way. The greatest known 'velocity of a ship at sea is six marine 'leagues in an hour, and supposing the 'ship to take the third of the velocity of 'the wind which impressed it, the speed 'of that wind would not amount to 80 'feet in one second." The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fleetest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

In 1794, Stirling, then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Alcot, beating Mr. Crosby's Victor, [this was the first time he started.] He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 20 guineas each, 15 subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H. Delme, esq. he won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's Course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, [Round Course] four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeator, and Lord Grosvenor's Capricum. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Rutten's filly at Epsom, and won the king's plate at Ipswich. In 1796 he won at New-Market the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilson's Caustic, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potfos out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brass, Lord Egremont's Fractious, and Lord Darlington's Albourne. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won, beating Lord Tichfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the king's plate at Burford, beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear a match at New-Market for 300 guineas each; received forfeit from sir Henry Vane Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, [seven subscribers] beating Lord Darlington's St. George, and others, Duke's Course, [four miles.] He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, [which will commence on the first day of March next, and end the first day August following] at the Bowling Green, and will cover mares at Three Guineas the leap, to be paid at the stable door, or or Six Guineas the season, and Ten Guineas to insure a mare to be with foal, with One Dollar to the Groom, the money in every instance to be paid before the mares are removed. Good pasturage, gratis, with an addition of 600 acres, to what the subscriber had last year; servants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10/6 a week, which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to save, as they may be assured they are of but little use. Grain will be furnished at the market price, for which the money must be sent, and the greatest attention will be paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

Notes for Six Guineas the ſeaſon, and for Ten Guineas to inſure, will be expected with the mares.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 1ſt, 1802. taw12w.

PEDIGREE.

I hereby certify, that STIRLING was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, [one of the beſt ſons of Eclipſe] his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade; his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; ſhe was got by Fox, her dam Gipſey, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of Newcaſtle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

THOMAS STIRLING.

The celebrated running Horſe

Cormorant,

Will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at the Bowling Green, to cover fifty Mares only, beſides a part of his owner's at TEN POUNDS each, and One Dollar to the Groom. With this condition, if the money is paid by the 10th of Auguſt next, any mare failing, to prove with foal, may go the next ſeaſon, *gratis*; and ſhould the death or removal of the horſe prevent a colt then, the money ſhall be returned, provided the mare remains the property of the perſon who put her to horſe. The ſooner gentlemen engage their mares the better, as not a ſingle one over the above number will be taken in. CORMORANT was winner 19 times againſt the beſt horſes in England, has been frequently advertiſed and a full account of his racing given: ſuffice it *now* to ſay, that he is in high health and condition; that a very great proportion of the mares covered by him laſt ſeaſon are in foal, and thoſe that failed [if any] may be ſent again this ſeaſon, *gratis*, if the owners of ſuch, who have not paid me, will do it by the 1ſt of May next: thoſe that have paid are entitled. CORMORANT has been a capital racer, is a very beautiful horſe, has more of the true Arabian blood than any horſe in America, and his ſtock are remarkably handſome and active. If gentlemen prefer it, their mares may be covered at Five Guineas the ſeaſon, without any condition.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 1, 1802.

PEDIGREE.

"I do certify, that CORMORANT was bred by me, and got by Woodpecker; his dam Nettletop, by Squirril, his grandam by Bajazet; great grandam by Regulus; great, great grandam by Lonſdale's Arabian; his great, great, great grandam by Darley's Arabian; his great, great, great, great grandam by the Byerly Turk; his great, great, great, great, great grandam by the Tafolet Barb; his great, great, great, great, great, great grandam by Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

"The above is ſo valuable a horſe, both on account of his ſpeed and blood [which is the beſt in England] that I am ſorry he is about to leave the country.

[12aw12] "EGREMONT."

FOR SALE,

At firſt coſt, a northern built

COACHEE,

And a pair of HARNESS, which has never been uſed.

THE cauſe of its ſale is, that it is not ſuch a carriage as was directed. It may be ſeen, and the price known, by applying to the printer of this paper.

Richmond, March 13, 1802.

Genesſee.

For Sale, all the Subſcriber's

MILLS, HOUSES, and improved FARMS,

In the counties of Ontario and Steuben, in the ſtate of New-York.

TO meet the views of the numerous applicants for this valuable property, and to give an opportunity of acquiring it on fair and equal terms, the ſubſcriber offers it for ſale at Public Auction, on Wedneſday the 15th day of June next, at Powell's Hotel in Geneva, on the favourable terms of one ſixth Caſh, and the remainder payable in ſix annual payments with lawful intereſt.

The mills are ſituated at Hopeton, Lyons, Sodus, Genneſſee Falls, Caledonia, Hemlock-Lake, Painted-Poſt, Bath and Caniſteo, ſeveral of which are merchant mills, and the greater part of them are erected on the navigable waters leading to Montreal, Albany, and Baltimore.

The houſes are ſituated in Bath, Painted Poſt, Hopeton, Geneva, Lyons and Sodus, and the improved farms are in the neighbourhood of theſe towns. All of which will poſitively be ſold, except the houſe and farm occupied by the ſubſcriber, near Bath.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

Bath, February 1, 1802.

NEW-YORK, March 5.

Ratification of the definitive Treaty.

Capt. Wyeth of the brig Happy Couple, who arrived laſt evening, in 48 days from St. Maloes, brings intelligence that the DEFINITIVE TREATY WAS SIGNED THE NINTH OF JANUARY.—We have but a moment before cloſing our paper, to inſert this brief notice of

ſhips, [illegible]rder in council, unto the year 1804, unleſs in the interim any thing ſhould occur to introduce the adoption of a different policy. But in that caſe a ſufficient notice will be given, ſo that veſſels ſailing with goods from America before the intention of government to diſcontinue the trade can be then known, may not be refuſed an entry on arrival in Great-Britain."

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1802.

Extract of a letter from Princeton, dated March 6, 1802.

"This day Naſſau Hall [Princeton College] was levelled with the ground, notwithſtanding the exertions of the people indiſcriminately. It took fire about one o'clock, and was conſumed in three hours afterwards. Very few things were ſaved. The fire originated in the belfry, and the engines could not reach it."

A letter dated February 12, has been received from Mr. Lear, our Conſul at Cape-Francois, from which the following circumſtantial and intereſting ſtatement is derived.

Nat. Intelligencer.

On the ſecond of February the French fleet, conſiſting of 14 ſail of the line and 9 frigates, appeared off the harbour.—Every thing was immediately put in motion. The whites rejoicing, and the blacks preparing for reſiſtance. They did not attempt to come in that day, although the wind and weather were very favorable.—A cutter belonging to the fleet came in, and an aid of the Admiral was ſent to General Chriſtophe, who commanded the town, to deliver to him the proclamation of the Firſt Conſul, and to know if he ſhould make any oppoſition.—The anſwer from Chriſtophe was that he was but a ſubordinate officer, and that he could not permit the ſhips to enter without the orders of the Governor. This determination and the preparation making for oppoſition, created a general alarm. Mr. Lear went round to the Americans, and adviſed them to get themſelves and their moſt valuable effects on board the veſſels in the harbour without delay. At midnight the mayor and municipality waited upon him, with a requeſt that he would attend a deputation of their body on board the fleet, to endeavour to make ſome accommodation that would ſave the town. He readily conſented, from motives of humanity, and from a wiſh to know their diſpoſition towards the Americans. They embarked about 2 o'clock, and at the ſame time Mr. Lear gave orders to the American veſſels in the road, to move over to the oppoſite ſide of the harbour, that they might be as far as poſſible from the town. The ſhips having ſtood off in the night, the deputation did not get on board the Admiral till one o'clock on the third inſt. where the deputation were received by General Leclerc in a very ſevere manner, and informed that the ſhips would come in the next day at all events, and without any other terms than thoſe offered in the proclamation (which follows this account.) After they had been diſmiſſed, Mr. Lear was introduced to the general, and told him his double view in coming. He ſaid as to the firſt, his determination had been delivered to the deputation, and as to the ſecond, that the Americans might expect every protection he could give them.—Mr. Lear returned with the deputation, and they reached the town about ſunſet, when they went to General Chriſtophe, and informed him of the iſſue of their miſſion. He declared he would not yield a point on his part.—Mr. Lear then aſked him what the Americans had to depend upon. He ſaid he would give permiſſion in the morning for them to go on board their veſſels. Mr. Lear retired to his houſe, and put up his moſt valuable papers and a few clothes, to take on board the American veſſels with him in the morning. The town was filled with troops and other blacks from the country during the night. In the morning at daylight, Mr. Lear went to Chriſtophe's for the order for the Americans to embark, and alſo deſired that all the women and children and other whites might be permitted to go on board the American veſſels, which would be ready to receive them. He was mounting his horſe, and told him he would ride to the water and give orders to the guard to permit the Americans only to go on board the veſſels. Mr. Lear entreated for the others, but in vain.—Mr. Lear made ſuch diſpoſitions as to get off with a number of women and children who were there, and ſuch Americans as appeared; all but 4 or 5 having gone on board.

The wind was high all day, and the fleet which was cloſe in to the reef, could not enter the harbour.—In the afternoon armed men were ſent on board the American veſſels, and every white and black French man found on board was taken out and carried in there.—Juſt before dark, one of the ſhips ſtood in very near the fort, with every appearance of entering. The fort fired at her, which ſhe returned, and a canonading took place. All the forts around the harbour fired conſtantly, although ſome were not within 6 miles of the ſhips. This was the ſignal for firing the town, which was immediately begun; and in about one hour it exhibited an awful ſcene of conflagration.—The ſhips did not attempt to come in.

The ſituation of the Americans on board the veſſels was not very pleaſant. They were totally defenceleſs, and within the power of the blacks; and a report had come off in the afternoon, that they would come on board, after burning the town, and deſtroy the veſſels and maſſacre the people on board. There were 35 American veſſels in the port (which was the whole number a few ſmall French ones excepted) and as there appeared no other chances for ſafety, after they ſhould have gorged themſelves on ſhore, but from ſome of the ſhips coming in (which they could not do in the night) or from a detachment of boats ſent in by them with the troops, Mr. Lear determined at once to go out by the forts in a boat, and endeavor to get in a detachment of boats—On paſſing the forts, every thing was ſilent, which convinced him they had abandoned them, after ſetting fire to the town.—He got out ſafely; and as the ſhips ſtood off, it was day light before he got on board the Admiral. He told his ſituation to him, and the Admiral aſſured him he would go in with his ſhips without delay, as they could now go in as ſoon or ſooner than the boats. Accordingly about 12 o'clock they entered the harbour, without a gun from the forts, which had been abandoned.—They found the American ſhipping ſafe, as the blacks were ſtill pillaging the town amidſt the flames.

The troops inſtantly landed from the ſhips and the town was immediately cleared of the blacks, and a few houſes (perhaps 60 out of 600) ſaved.

The attempt to deſcribe the ſcene of deſolation is impoſſible. The property loſt by the Americans in the town was very conſiderable. In goods and debts due from thoſe who loſt their all, it muſt be nearly 300,000 dollars. Only one American loſt his life, a Mr. Lancheſter, of the houſe of Lancheſter and Richardſon, from Charleſton, (S. C.) He tarried on ſhore with a determination to ſave his property or periſh with it, and unhappily ſuffered. He was killed in his houſe and almoſt conſumed in the flames. Few other whites were killed, as they appeared to be more intent on plunder than murder. Three Americans ſaved their houſes, but their goods were pillaged, viz. Mr. Dodge, Meſſrs. Hellen and Williams, and Meſſrs. D'Arcy and Stevenſon.

Captain Rogers of the American navy, was there, and who diſplayed that dauntleſs ſpirit which he is known to poſſeſs, tarried on ſhore through the whole, and by his good management and intrepidity ſecured the lives of many whom he got off from the flames, and was the means of ſaving ſeveral houſes.

The general in chief, expreſſes himſelf diſpoſed to befriend the Americans in every way; but as yet, no American veſſels have been allowed to diſpoſe of or land their cargoes, neither have any been permitted to ſail, (excepting capt. Rogers, who has obtained a ſpecial permiſſion.) Mr. Lear was aſſured by the general, that he would give all expedition to eſtabliſh the offices, that the veſſels may enter and clear and unload their cargoes (ſuch as have them.) As to taking in cargoes, it is out of the queſtion; for there is nothing left to load a ſingle veſſel: the deſtruction of the town is far greater than in the former conflagration.

Diviſions of the ſhips and troops have gone to different parts of the Iſland; one to Port Republican, and one to the city of Santo Domingo; from theſe places Mr. Lear had not heard. A report was in town, that the French met with a powerful oppoſition at Port Republican, and loſt 4 or 500 men, and that the place was deſtroyed. Others ſay, there was little reſiſtance, and the place ſaved. They landed at Port au Pais, at Limbay, and at Fort Dauphin; at all which places they met with reſiſtance; but made good their landing. This is an evidence, that oppoſition was determined upon from the firſt. The ſons of Touſſaint came over in the fleet; and were treated by the officers with great attention. They had been in France for their education. To Chriſtophe, it was declared by the aid of the admiral who was ſent to him on the 2d inſt. that himſelf, Touſſaint, and the other chiefs [illegible] conducted meritoriouſly in

were ſuppoſed, when Capt. Rogers failed, to be in the neighbourhood of the Cape, with a large body of troops; but it was thought that they would ſoon be obliged to diſperſe and fly to the mountains.

In the name of the French Government.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

PROCLAMATION.

On board the *Ocean—Pluvieſe.*

Leclerc, general in chief of the army of St. Domingo, and captain general of the Colony, to the inhabitants of St. Domingo.

Inhabitants of St. Domingo,

Read the proclamation of the firſt conſul of the republic; it inſures to the blacks that liberty for which they have ſo long fought; to commerce and agriculture, that proſperity without which colonies cannot exiſt.

His promiſes will be faithfully fulfilled; to doubt them would be criminal.

LECLERC.

PROCLAMATION.

The Conſuls of the Republic, to the inhabitants of St. Domingo.

Inhabitants of St. Domingo,

Whatever may be your origin, and your colour, you are all Frenchmen, you are all free and equal before God and the republic. France, like St. Domingo, has been a prey to factions and torn both by civil and foreign war.

But an entire change has taken place; All nations have embraced the French nation, and have ſworn to them peace and friendſhip; the French are likewiſe united among themſelves, and have ſworn to be friends and brothers.

Come then and likewiſe embrace the French, and rejoice in again ſeeing your European friends and brethren.

The government ſends you general Leclerc; he takes with him a ſtrong force, in order to protect you againſt your enemies, and againſt the enemies of the republic. It has been told you, that this force was deſtined to raviſh from you your liberty. Reply, the republic has given us liberty, and the republic will not allow us to be deprived of it.

Rally round the captain general; he brings you abundance and peace. Let all rally around him, for whoever ſhall dare to ſeparate himſelf from the captain general, ſhall be conſidered as a traitor to his country, and the vengeance of the republic ſhall deſtroy him, as the fire deſtroys your withered canes.

Paris, at the palace of the government, the 17th Brumaire, 10th year of the French Republic.

[Signed] BUONAPARTE, Firſt Conſul.

[Signed] H. B. MARET, Secretary of State.

A true copy,
LECLERC.

EFFECTS OF PEACE.

A failure to a very large amount has lately taken place at Baltimore which threatens to involve a number of reſpectable merchants in this place and in Philadelphia. There is a very great demand for money here at preſent, and as money becomes ſcarce real property muſt fall. In the years 1786, '7, '8 and '9, real property was at from about 1-3 to 1-4 of its preſent value. Thoſe largely intereſted in this kind of property would do well to improve the *preſent prices*, before the increaſing demand for caſh ſhall reduce its value. The annual redemption of 500,000 dollars by the government of the United States will afford ſome relief to commerce, and will keep up the price both of ſtocks and of real property; but ſtill ſo great will be the effects of the colonial ſyſtem of the European powers, in excluding our citizens from their foreign poſſeſſions on our imports and exports; that all deſcriptions of people amongſt us muſt be affected, in their incomes, and if they wiſh to avoid bankruptcy and ruin, muſt abridge their expences and practiſe a very rigid economy.

[*N. Y. Spectator.*]

From the N. Y. Gazette of March 6.

At a late hour laſt evening arrived here, in 54 days from Liverpool, the Britiſh barque Albion. She ſailed January 10, and brings London papers to the 5th; but they contain nothing of moment. The morning Chronicle of the 5th, ſays:

"We have received Paris papers to the 30th ult. They contain nothing of importance. We cannot find, from any intimation in them, that Buonaparte has quitted Paris. As to the negociations at Amiens, the papers know nothing of the matter.

"The Paris papers intimate, that the St. Domingo fleet has not returned. The ſailing of the different ſquadrons from Holland is mentioned; and the ſailing of the St. Domingo fleet muſt have been permitted by our government."

NOTICE.

In purſuance of a Deed of Truſt from John Allen, to the ſubſcribers, will be expoſed to ſale, for ready money, on Saturday, the 27th of this month,

The TENEMENT

IN the City of Richmond, now occupied by the ſaid John Allen, lying on the main ſtreet, oppoſite to the Court-Houſe; to ſatisfy a debt due to Robert Gordon & Co. The ſale will be at the premiſes, and will commence between 11 and 12 o'clock, in the forenoon.

Charles Copland,
Robert Pollok.

Richmond, March 15, 1802 3w

ROBERT GAMBLE,

TAKES this method to inform his friends, in the Country, and the public in general.—That he is provided with a convenient WARE HOUSE, for the reception of Country Produce. Thoſe who may confide to his care, their Flour, &c. may rely on his endeavors to obtain the beſt Prices the Market will admit. His Charges will be moderate, and he flatters himſelf, his conduct will prove ſatisfactory.

Richmond, March 3, 1802. 1f

The celebrated running Horse

CLIFDEN,

Imported from England by Dr. William Thornton, one of the Commissioners of Washington,

WILL stand the ensuing season, which will commence the 15th of March, and expire the 10th of August, at the Laurel Meadows in Chesterfield, about nine miles from Manchester, at Twenty-Five Dollars the season, (but Twenty Dollars will be received in full discharge thereof, if paid within the season) and Half a Dollar to the Groom. Good and extensive pasturage, and the board of boys sent with Mares GRATIS; but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents. Those who with their Mares sell, will be furnished with grain at the market price, in quantity as directed, for which the money must be sent. Notes will be expected with the Mares.

CLIFDEN is a horse of very fine form, inviting beauty, and uncommon strength; he is full fifteen and a half hands high, of a fine blood bay; his prodigious powers will be best known by exhibiting his performances. He is a very sure foal getter, and his colts are thought equal to any on the continent.

David Patteson.

March 10th, 1802.

CLIFDEN was bred by the Earl of Derby, and sold to Sir John Lade for 500 Guineas, untried; he is from the very best running stock in England, having descended on both sides from Old Matchem, which covered at 50 Guineas a mare for the nine last years of his life, and 25 mares by subscription. In 1792, at 5 years old, he won ten times, and was not equalled (Mr. Wilson's Buzzard excepted) in the years 1793, 4 & 5, as appears by the Racing Calenders for those years.

co3w WM. THORNTON.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchase of Country Produce.

Should any business be offered in the Commission Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, residing in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the second story above Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN's Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1802.

KNOWSLEY,

The most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit Mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horse called KNOWSLEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]
"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 101—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me, and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H.T. Vane's Push forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He also won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old. Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr Wentworth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he one a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Bellessima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Floro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.

Negroes for Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the hon. the high court of chancery, in the suit of James Hunter's executor's against the representatives of Robert Coleman and others, will be exposed to sale, at Martinsburg, in the county of Berkeley, on Monday the 22d day of March, being court day,

SUNDRY SLAVES,

The property of the late Nath. Pendleton, Esq. dec. at auction for ready money, to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff against the said Robert Coleman and others.

Edward Smith,
Richard K. Meade, } *Commissioners*
Thomas Massie,

Feb. 24, 1802. 3w

SEEDS.

Minton Collins,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately received, from the Northern States, a very general assortment of

GRASS SEEDS;

And from London, via New-York, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

Which may be had at his SEED STORE, for CASH only, viz.

Red & White Clover,

Trefoile or yellow ditto,	Green and Yellow Savoy do.
Lucern & Timothy seed,	Large Winter, Scotch, Dutch & Madeira Cabbage,
Burnet & Ryegrass ditto,	Red Dutch to pickle,
Bluegrass, Burden grass, & Saintfoine,	Bruffel's Sprouts, Borecole,
Furz or Whin seed,	Early and late Cauliflower,
Spring Tares, or Vetches,	Green, purple and white Brocolie,
Hemp, Flax, Rape, Mustard, Canary, and Spinage,	Salsafic & Nasturtium,
Large Norfolk and Summer Turnips,	White and green Cos Lettuce,
Early salmon, short-top and white Turnip Radish seed,	Indive Ice Lettuce,
Early Frame, Hotspur, Charlton, Marrowfat, Spanish Morotto, & Prolific Peas,	Roman, Cabbage, Brown Dutch, & Grand Admiral Lettuce,
Large Windsor, long pod and Massagan Beans,	Corn Sallad,
Blood red Beet, and Solid Celery.	Early Frame & long green Cucumber,
Early York, Sugar Loaf, and Battersea Cabbage seed,	Madeira, Silver skin, Red and Welsh Onion,
	Red & Orange Carriot,
	Large Parsnip,
	White and Green Asparagus,
	Garden Cress, and Peppergrass,

With an assortment of Flower Seeds; Glass Flower Bottles; some Painted Flower Pots, and Beachers for Chimney Ornaments, and Red Garden Pots, &c.

A TREATISE on GARDENING, by a Native of this State.

Richmond, Dec. 31, 1801. (tf)

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE public are hereby notified, that the Partnership in Trade, formerly carried on by David Buchanan, James Dunlop, and Robert Pollok, under the firms of

BUCHANAN, DUNLOP, & Co.
In Petersburg,
DUNLOP, POLLOK, & Co.
In Manchester, and
ROBERT POLLOK, & Co.
In Richmond,

Was dissolved, on the 31st day of August last.

Mr. James Dunlop will pay and receive all debts due by and to the concern, at Petersburg, as will Mr. Robert Pollok, those at Richmond and Manchester.

David Buchanan,
per his Attorney in fact,
Robert Pollok.
James Dunlop.
Robert Pollok.

Petersburg, 8th Oct. 1801.

By virtue of two deeds of trust executed to the subscriber by William Mead, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, on the premises, for the purpose of discharging a debt due to Thomas Goodwin, Esq. of Fredericksburg, and a debt due to Mr. Joseph Sandidge of Louisa; on Saturday the 27th day of March next, the

Tract of Land,

WHEREON the said Mead now resides, on Contrary River, in Louisa county, containing 216 acres, more or less and is adjoining the lands of George and Joseph Bradley, Walter Lewis, William Kimbrough, John Burrass, John Gibson and Daniel Ford.

SAMUEL OVERTON, jun. *Truste*
Louisa county, Feb. 8, 1802. tdf.

William Temple,

Has Imported by the latest arrivals from London & Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will dispose of low, by the PIECE or PACKAGE.

He has also just received the following Articles, for sale.

5 PIPES,
10 Hogsheads,
8 Qr. Casks, } Genuine Old Port WINE.
5 Pipes Medeira Wine;
1 Hhd. Old Antigua Rum, 4th Proof;
10 Tierces London Porter;
20 Hhds. Sugar;
50 Bags Coffee;
700 Sacks Liverpool Salt.

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1801.

CASH
GIVEN FOR
TOBACCO, 22

AT the second house below the Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

SPORTS OF THE TURF!

NEW-MARKET.

In consequence of the elections in the different counties in this state coming on the 27th day of April, at which time the New-Market Races are advertised, and from a desire of many gentlemen of the turf also, I am compelled to alter the same to the third Wednesday in May, at which time they will certainly commence, agreeable to the former tenor, viz:

FIRST day, a Sweepstakes, by three year old colts and fillies, carrying each 86lbs. two mile heats, entrance One Hundred Dollars, half forfeit. This subscription will be kept open until the 15th day of April, and no longer. Entrance to be made by letter or personal application to the subscriber. Should more than six start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Second day, a purse of 400 dollars will be run for, four mile heats, entrance 30 dollars. Weights as heretofore established.

Third day, a purse of 200 dollars will be run for, two mile heats, entrance 15 dollars.

And the fourth day, a Sweepstakes, by three and four years old colts and fillies, the former carrying 86lb. and the latter 100lb. two mile heats, entrance 100 dollars. This subscription will be closed the evening of the third day's race; and if five or more nags start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Good stables and litter furnished for race horses GRATIS.

STIRLING GARY,
Keeper of the Course.

February 14, 1802.

THE Subscriber having taken the above Course for two years, has furnished himself with good beds, as well as stables, together with ostlers and servants of a proper description; also, liquors of a superior quality. He flatters himself from his experience, and a desire to please, in the above business, to give general and complete satisfaction.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. Zachariah Brooke's Tavern, in Manchester, on Thursday the 18th day of March next, about

Twenty Slaves,

CONSISTING of men, women, boys and girls, very likely and valuable, among them are some experienced watermen, and valuable house servants; and, on Monday the twenty-second day of next month, at Dr. Philip Turpins, in Chesterfield county, a variety of

Genteel Furniture,

Consisting of beds, chairs, tables, &c. &c. a number of well chosen books, some plantation utensils, and some stock of different kinds, belonging to the estate of the late Daniel M'Callum, dec'd.

Terms of sale, ready money, but approved acceptances of merchants in Manchester or Richmond, payable in sixty days, with interest from the day of sale, for all sums above thirty dollars, will be received in payment.

JOSEPH FRIEND,
Surviving Executor.

Manchester, Feb. 22, 1802. cptdf

THIRD NOTICE,

In the case of JOHN CARTER,

BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt founded upon the statute of the Congress of the United States, passed the fourth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred, entituled, "An Act "to establish an uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against *John Carter*, of Pittsylvania county, in the district of Virginia, *Merchant*, and he has been declared *Bankrupt*: and he is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or the major part of them, on the third and thirty-first days of March, and on the third day of April, next ensuing, at eleven of the Clock in the forenoon of each day, at the office of the *Undersigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook-street, in the town of Petersburg, and make a full and true discovery and disclosure of his estate, real and personal, of every nature and description, to which he may be entitled either in law or equity, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, at the second meeting to choose assignees, and at the last meeting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his examination.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commission.

Commissioner's Office, Petersburg, 20th February, 1802. } tAp.3

TO COVER,

The ensuing season at my stable at Charlottesville in the county of Albemarle,

THE HIGH BRED
English Stallion,

HAMILTON,

A blood bay, elegantly formed, near fifteen hands high, eight years old last May;

WILL be let to mares at Twenty Dollars the season, and Forty Dollars to insure a mare's being with foal, for either notes will be expected with the mares payable on the 1st of January next. Ten Dollars cash the single leap, and in every instance Half a Dollar cash to be paid to the Groom. The season will commence the 15th of March, and end the 15th of August.

Cornelius Schenk.

February 22d, 1802.

PEDIGREE.

"This is to certify that the Bay Colt "was got by Highflyer, dam by Eclipse, "from Young Cade, which was the dam "of Vauxhall (bred by Mr. Tatterfall) and "bought at Lord Grosvenor's sale, 18th "May, 1795, then two years old."

(Signed)
"GROSVENOR. [Seal.]"

"31st January, 1797.

PEDIGREE CONTINUED.

"His great grand dam by the Bolton "Little John, great, great grand dam by "Mr. Durham's Favourite, by a son of the "Bald Galloway, great, great, great "grand dam, (the dam of Lord Portmore's "Daffodil) by a foreign horse belonging to Sir Thomas Gascoigne."

"Signed JUNIUS BAKER."

"N. B. The Cade mare, the dam of "Vauxhall, was also the dam of Dul-"cinea, Mambrino, Cervantes and San-"cho, all first runners."—The foregoing is a copy of the original pedigree in my possession, which came over with the Bay Colt, now called Hamilton.

Thomas Wilson.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1802. epdt

By virtue of a decree of the worshipful court of New-Kent County, will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, at New-Kent Court House, on the second Thursday in April next, being Court day,

A Tract of Land,

Belonging to the estate of John Morriss, dec'd. about two miles from the said Court house, containing one hundred & fifty acres, more or less, and subject to the Widow's Dower, which will be allotted her, before the day of sale. Separate Bonds, with approved security, will be required of the purchaser, by

The Commissioners.

March 2d, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pomfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.